

## **CHAPTER III**

### **RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**

This chapter discusses about the procedure used in the research which consists of following sections: research design, research object, research instrument, data collection and data analysis.

#### **3.1 Research Design**

There are two kinds of educational research which is classified into two broad categories. They are qualitative and quantitative research. Based on Ary (2010), qualitative research focuses on understanding social phenomena from the perspective of the human participants in natural settings. It does not start with formal hypotheses, but it may result in hypotheses as the study unfolds. Otherwise, Quantitative research uses objective measurement to collect numeric data that are used to answer questions or test predetermined hypotheses.

Qualitative researcher attempts to understand a phenomenon which focuses on the number of pictures rather than splitting it down into variables. The aim is a depth understanding and holistic picture of rather than a numeric analysis of data. Therefore, qualitative research only focuses on the situation occurs in the classroom, it does not relate to the number of numerical data. According to Salaria (2012), descriptive research is concerned not only with the characteristics of individuals but with the characteristics of the whole sample thereof. It provides information useful to the solutions of local issues (problems). In this case,

descriptive research provides some information that represent of the whole characteristics of sample.

In this research, the researcher attempts to describe the students' difficulties in writing narrative text at SMK PGRI 3 Malang. It means the researcher used the descriptive qualitative research design as her research design.

### **3.2 Research Subject**

Research subject means the participant of qualitative research which has the characteristic to concentrate on their own subjectivities in ways that make it possible to understand their assumptions (Hatch, 2002). The subjects of this research were tenth-grade students of SMK PGRI 3 Malang. They are divided into fourteen elective course, such as; automotive engineering (light vehicle engineering, motorcycle engineering, and automotive body repair techniques), machining techniques (machining techniques, welding techniques, and commercial management techniques), informatics engineering ( software engineering techniques, computer engineering, and multimedia techniques), and electrical engineering (electrical engineering industry, audio visual engineering, power generation engineering, engineering of generating instrument, and engineering of generating machinery). The total numbers of tenth-grade students are 1700 students. In this research, the researcher chooses students of Class X-C of Motorcycle Engineering which the students had some difficulties in writing narrative text. Therefore the researcher attempts to investigate this class.

### 3.3 Research Instrument

In qualitative research, there are two kinds of instruments such as primary instrument and secondary instrument. According to Ary et al. (2010: 424), in qualitative studies, the human investigator is the primary instrument for the gathering and analyzing data. It means that the researcher collects the data by herself or himself. However, the researcher still requires another instrument as secondary instrument. Hence, the secondary instrument of this research is document and interview.

#### a. Documents

Based on Ary (2010), documents can be classified into four categories (1) public records such as federal reports, website of konggression commites, etc. (2) personal documents such as: autobiographies, diaries, and letters. (3) physical materials such as: equipment, painting, photographs, etc. (4) researcher generated documents which are prepared by the researcher or for the researcher by the participants, as in the previous example in which participants are asked to keep a journal or to draw a picture.

The document used in this research is personal document which is in form of students' worksheet. collecting personal documents can provide a researcher with a rich source of information (Creswell, 2012). The researcher will analysis the generic structure, the language features, and the mechanics in narrative composed by the students of Class X-C of Motorcycle Engineering of SMK PGRI 3 Malang.

## b. Interview

Based on Akbayrak (2000), an interview means the conversation between two people which has the purpose in collect or obtain information. According to Ary (2010), Interview is divided into three, they are structured, unstructured interview and semi structured interview. *Structured interview* happens on schedule for the specific purpose of getting certain information from the subjects. *Unstructured interview* is a conversational type of interview in which the questions arise from the situation. It is sometimes described as a conversation with a purpose. *Semi structure interview* is a meeting in which the interviewer does not strictly follow a formalized list of questions.

In this research, the researcher uses semi structured interview because the respondents could show their thoughts and opinions based on their terms. The interview was conducted after the students finished writing narrative text. The functions of interview in this research to know what are the student's difficulties in writing narrative text. Furthermore, after interviewing the students about their difficulties in writing narrative text, the researcher will interview the teacher's solution of the students difficulties in writing narrative text at SMK PGRI 3 Malang.

## 3.4 Data Collection

In conducting the research, the researcher collects the data. These data may be text based, as in notes, transcripts, and other written materials, or they may be from audio or visual sources, such as recordings, pictures, or video (Ary, 2010). In this research, the researcher uses written materials that called writing task.

To answer the following research questions, there are some steps in collecting data. It will be explained as follows:

1. Giving the instructions to the students to write narrative text at their writing task.
2. After writing the narrative text, the researcher asked the students to submit their writing text.
3. Identifying the difficulty of students' narrative text faced by the student's writing task.
4. Interviewing the students to get information about the student's difficulties in writing narrative text.
5. Interviewing the teacher to get information about the solution to the student's difficulties in writing narrative text.

### **3.5 Data Analysis**

Data analysis in qualitative research is a time-consuming and difficult process because typically the researcher faces massive amounts of field notes, interview transcripts, audio recordings, video data, reflections, or information from documents, all of which must be examined and interpreted (Ary, 2010). In other words, data analysis in qualitative research is more complex process and time consuming because the researcher needs to examine and interpret data from transcripts, interviews, documents etc.

In analyzed the data the researcher follow some stages as follows:

1. Reading the whole text that students has written in the paper.
2. Analyzing the students' difficulty by underlining the sentences and words.
3. Classifying the students difficulty based on their types of difficulties, such us: attention problem, language problem, memory problem, and etc.
4. Explaining the students' difficulties in writing narrative text.
5. Interpreting the data from interview result.
6. Drawing conclusion.

